

FORT McCOY, BUILDING T-801 (STOREHOUSE,
ADMINISTRATION & RECREATION BUILDING)
(Camp McCoy, Building T-801 (Storehouse,
Administration & Recreation Building)
Fort McCoy
Sparta vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS NO. WI-308-B

HABS
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41-SPAR.V.
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PHOTOGRAPHS AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT McCOY, BUILDING T-801 (STOREHOUSE, ADMINISTRATION & RECREATION BUILDING)
[Camp McCoy, Building T-801 (Storehouse, Administration & Recreation Building)]
HABS NO. WI-308-B

Location: On the north side of East 12th Avenue, west of East O Street, in Block 8 of the triangular plan of the main post, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

Present Owner: Department of the Army

Present Use: Now used as a testing center and storage building during part of the year.

Significance: Building 801 is of interest on a local and regional basis as a nearly unaltered example of a building type that may have been erected only at Camp McCoy--the combined company storehouse, administration, and recreation building. It was in such buildings that the administrative and social life of each company trained at the camp was centered.

The storehouse section of the 801 building also exhibits the exterior and roof structure used in most buildings erected in 1942 from the 800 Series standard War Department plans.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Separate Standard War Department 800 Series drawings for (a) company recreation building and (b) company storehouse and administration building are dated May 23 and June 3, 1941, respectively. At Camp McCoy, the two plans were combined in the early spring of 1942 to produce approximately 124 single buildings. Construction of Building 801 began in April 1942 and was completed on July 29, 1942.¹
2. Architect: George E. Bergstrom, Chief of the Architectural Unit in the Engineering Branch of the Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps, supervised the revision of the 700 Series of standard drawings that produced the 800 Series of plans. Lt. Col. Hugh J. Casey, Chief of Design and Engineering in the Engineering Branch, authorized and approved the 800 Series designs for company storehouse and administration and company recreation buildings. The combination of the two standard designs at Camp McCoy was apparently directed by Lt. Col. Everett C. Hayden, the Area Engineer during construction of the camp in 1942.²
3. Original and subsequent owners: The site for the expanded Camp McCoy military reservation was condemned and purchased by the War Department in the spring of 1942.³ The owner from 1942 to 1947 was the War Department.

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Since 1947, the U. S. Department of the Army, the successor to the War Department, has held title.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Building 1129 was part of construction area F, which was built by the St. Paul, Minnesota, firm of Madsen, Schumacher, Watson and Associates. Bids for construction of the cantonment were advertised in February 1942 and contracts were awarded in late March. The contracts for the seven principal construction areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building 801 and the rest of the cantonment at auctions held in the Upper Midwest region during the spring of 1942. Other materials used in construction--concrete, cement asbestos siding, wall board, furnace and ductwork, plumbing and electrical fixtures, etc.--were apparently provided by subcontractors from the Wisconsin area.⁴
5. Original plans and construction: Few changes have been made to the exterior or interior of Building 801. Record copies of the sixteen standard War Department drawings used to construct all 124 of the combination company buildings at Camp McCoy have been preserved by the Directorate of Engineering at Fort McCoy and are currently kept in "As Built" envelope files in Building 2111. The original Vandyke master copies of the standard plans are kept in the 800 Series map files in the "Meatlocker" storage room in Building 2145. None of the construction photographs taken by the Army Signal Corps of Camp McCoy company storehouse, administration, and recreation buildings could be found at Fort McCoy. A few views were reproduced in the Sparta newspapers in August 1942. The cost of construction for Building 801 was \$13,461.⁵
6. Alterations and additions: On the exterior, the grayish-white cement asbestos siding has been replaced in a few spots on all elevations with either white or gray-striped cement pieces of the same size. Two screen frames have been removed from windows on the west. Otherwise no alterations from the 1942 appearance of the exterior are obvious.

In the interior, the only apparent changes from the original appearance involve the removal of the two Cannon stoves in the storehouse and administration portion and the paint applied to all wall and ceiling surfaces, which originally were unpainted.⁶

B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-801 was part of a massive, nation-wide mobilization program designed to build cantonments to house and train the expanded World War II Army. The 800 series, and the 700 series that preceded it, was a comprehensive set of drawings which could be used interchangeably in creating the various building types. Through the construction of temporary wood-frame buildings such as Building T-801, the 1939 housing capacity of 200,000 was increased to 6,000,000 persons by the close of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. In addition, war mobilization buildings are

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significant for their construction and technological innovation. Techniques such as the standardization of plans, prefabrication of units and assembly-line approach to construction were largely developed in the construction of these mobilization structures.

Building 801 was one of approximately 124 combined company storehouse, administration, and recreation buildings erected at "New" Camp McCoy, which in turn was one of fifteen mobilization cantonments built by the War Department in the United States between late 1941 and the beginning of 1943. The 1941-43 cantonments were constructed to house and serve as bases for training approximately 525,000 men drafted for Army service after the United States entered World War II in December 1941.⁷

Two newly organized Army divisions occupied Camp McCoy during their training. The Second Army Division arrived at the cantonment soon after completion of construction, in the fall of 1942, and remained for a year, until November 1943, leaving for action in the Italian campaign. The 76th Division then took over the camp for a year, departing for service in the liberation of Western Europe in December, 1944. In 1944, Camp McCoy also became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments. The following year, the personnel center assumed the role of discharging veterans as the war came to a close. The personnel center closed in May 1946, and most other functions at the camp halted a year later.⁸

After three years of relative inactivity, Camp McCoy was reactivated by the Defense Department for training of regular, reserve, and National Guard units in the Fifth Army area for service in the Korean War. A reassignment and separation center was also opened at the camp during the conflict. Since 1953, the camp has become a center for training reserve units of the Army and National Guard regiments of the Midwest region.⁹

When fully occupied during World War II, the cantonment area of Camp McCoy housed approximately 35,000 people. The camp was laid out in twenty-eight blocks, twenty of which housed troops and officers. Each block was occupied by six to ten companies. Block 8 contained nine companies, each of which lived in roughly three 74-man barracks and occupied one company storehouse, administration, and recreation building. Building 801 served as headquarters for a company that occupied the three barracks immediately to the east on East R Street.¹⁰

The combination of the storehouse and administration design with the recreation building plan at Camp McCoy produced a single headquarters for each company. At the south end of Building 801 was the company office and the office of the first sergeant. Next was a storeroom for company supplies. At the rear of the combined building was the recreational section, consisting of a day room and study room. The interior of Building 801, in which the only change has been the application of paint, readily recalls the setting in which the officers of each company at Camp McCoy administered their unit and the men studied and relaxed.¹¹

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Building 801 is a well-preserved illustration of a building type that may be unique to Fort McCoy: the combined company storehouse, administration, and recreation building. Originally, some 124 such buildings were erected in the cantonment. Since World War II, many have been adapted to other uses and remodeled. Building 801 is one of only a handful that still exhibit the room arrangement, exposed softwood floors (in the recreation section), and lighting fixtures that characterized all the company headquarters initially.

Of special interest in the interior of the storehouse portion of the 801 building is the exposed construction of the exterior walls and roof. The studs, girts, diagonal braces, knee braces, plates, sheathing, trusses, and roof decking of the structure are all visible in the utilitarian storehouse room. Building 801 can be used to study not only the construction of the company building type but most of the other types erected at Camp McCoy. Standard structural designs were used in nearly all the cantonment buildings.¹²

2. Condition of fabric: The general condition of Building 801 is good. More specifically, the cement asbestos siding is mostly in good condition, with occasional pieces above the foundation cracked or broken. The wooden foundation skirting shows slight weathering on the west and north walls, and several boards are rotted at their lower edges on the east. The concrete block foundations of the administration and storehouse section and of the furnace room in the recreation section are in good condition, as is the roof. The soffits and fascia on three sides are in good condition, with pronounced weathering visible on several fascia boards of the west side. All wooden surfaces on the exterior (windows, doorways, soffits, fascia, and skirting) exhibit some weathering and peeling paint.

The interior features are all in good condition, with no deterioration in specific elements obvious.

B. Description of the Exterior:

- I. Over-all dimensions: Building 801 is rectangular in shape and is 25'-0" wide and 130'-0" long. The storehouse and administration portion of the building is one story high, and the recreation section is a story-and-a-half. The lower part of 801 rises approximately 13' from grade to roof ridge, and the rear section rises approximately 17'.¹³

There are thirteen bays (windows and doorways) in the west side wall of Building 801, and twelve in the east. The south front contains four bays, and the north rear, three bays. The arrangement of bays in the west and east walls of both the storehouse and recreation sections is asymmetrical, the design determined chiefly

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by interior requirements. In the narrow south and north ends, the bays are ordered symmetrically.

2. Foundations: The foundations of the company storehouse and administration section are of concrete block. The footings, also of concrete, are 16" wide and 12" deep. The concrete block foundation walls are 8" thick and range in height from about 1' near the recreation section to 2-1/2' at the south. The blocks are smooth faced, and the joints are filled with Portland cement mortar.

The foundation and lower wall of the heater room on the south side of the recreation section is likewise constructed of concrete block, also 8" thick. The heater room wall is approximately 4' high.

The remainder of the recreation portion of the building is supported by three longitudinal rows of 1'-0" square concrete piers resting on concrete footings 2'-0" square, sunk 1'-0" below grade. Two rows of piers support the exterior walls, while the third bears the center of the structure. The piers are 10'-0" apart on center. There is no cellar excavation. The 17" crawl space below the recreation section is covered by wooden skirting composed of 20" x 7-1/2" vertical boards affixed to the foundation girders and sills fitted into slots in the exterior piers. There are four rectangular access holes in the skirting on the west, three holes on the east, and one on the north.¹⁴

3. Walls: The exterior walls of both sections of Building 801 consist of three layers: (a) a wooden sheathing composed of 7-1/8", tongue and groove boards, (b) a black construction paper, which acts as a vapor barrier, and (c) siding composed of cement asbestos pieces measuring 11" x 24", the standard size used throughout the cantonment.¹⁵
4. Structural system, framing: Building 801 and the other one-story buildings erected from the 800 Series standard plans are of balloon construction. The frame of the exterior walls rests on 8" x 10" wooden girders, each composed of four, 2" thick boards. In the storehouse section, the girders are supported by the concrete foundation; in the recreation section by the exterior concrete piers. Each of the two sections in Building 801 is composed of four corner posts and intermediate studs, girts, and plates.

In the storehouse section, four diagonal braces running between the foundation girder and the plate reinforce the west and east walls; two such braces reinforce the corner bays of the south front. In the recreation portion, braces reinforce only two bays on the longitudinal walls, the second bays from each end. Corner braces are found on the north.

The joists of the main floor in the recreation section are borne by a north-south girder supported by the center row of foundation piers. The joists are 2" x 10", spaced apart 2'-0" on center. There are no central posts above the interior girder,

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the roof trusses being clear-span. The interior partition dividing the storehouse and recreation portions contains the stud and girt structure of the exterior walls and is load-bearing.

The roof structure is identical in both sections of Building 801. The rafters are each supported by a modified king-post truss, consisting of a standard size, 5-1/2' x 1-5/8" board functioning as a king-post, a tie-beam running between the east and west plates, braces running between the tie-beam and rafters. Along the north-south axis, diagonal braces reinforce the king-posts and a north-south horizontal beam running between the tie-beams. There are no purlins.¹⁶

5. Porches, stoops: The record drawing version of the standard drawing for the recreation section of Building 801 shows four wooden entry porches on the two longitudinal sides. Nevertheless, at 801 and at every other building with exterior stairways in the cantonment area, there are instead poured concrete stoops with cast-iron rails. It seems likely, given the universal presence of the concrete stoop on all building types, that the more permanent material was substituted for wood by the Area Engineer, Lt. Col. E. C. Hayden.

The concrete stoops on the west and south provide access to the day and study rooms inside, which are elevated approximately 3' above grade. The northern stoops are about 30" high; those to the south are 34" high. The iron rails are painted black and are joined with aluminum fittings.

In front of each of the two south entries to the company administration section, there is a concrete platform at grade, with a single iron rail.

6. Chimneys: Rising from near the center of the recreation section of Building 801, from within a concrete block cubicle adjacent to the heater room, a brick chimney measuring 30" square ascends to a height of 30'-0" above grade, approximately 13' of which extends above the roof. The chimney is constructed of buff common brick laid in running bond, with Portland cement mortar. The flue pipe within is made of fire clay, and the flashing on the roof is metal. When in use, the stack served as the exhaust for the fumes emitted by the coal-burning furnace.

Two metal flue pipes for the Cannon stoves that formerly stood at the north end of the storeroom and north side of the company office are visible on the east slope of roof in the storehouse and administration section. In both instances, a cylindrical pipe ascends through the roof and emerges within a four-sided metal casing nailed to the roof. The cylinder re-emerges above the casing and terminates just below a conical cap.¹⁷

7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The largest door in the combined design represented by Building 801 is the heavy door to the company storehouse,

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located near the center of the west wall of the southern section. The wooden door is of board and batten construction, with the boards measuring 7'-8-1/2" vertically, 5-1/8" in width, and 3/4" in thickness. The two horizontal battens on the interior side of the portal each are 5-3/8" x 1/2". The door as a whole measures 9'-3" wide and 7'-9" tall.

The storehouse door slides horizontally, hung with bolts to two sets of rollers within a 2" square, cast-iron track immediately above. The track is fastened in turn to a 7" wide and 1-3/4" thick wooden beam. At the north and south ends of the rail are 2-3/8" thick blocks of wood, acting as doorstops.

The other eight doors in the exterior of Building 801 are all of standard design. Each measures 2'-7-1/2" wide and 6'-8" high, and each contains four lights in its upper half and three horizontal recessed panels in its lower section. Six of the standard doors hang in the single doorways of the south, east, and west walls. Two form the double entry into the heater room on the west side of the recreation section.

- b. Windows: There are three types of standard 800 Series window designs in Building 801 and the other combined company storehouse and recreation buildings. Standard Type A, consisting of eight-lights-over-eight-lights and measuring 3'-4-4/16" x 4'-6", appears in twenty-one openings on the west, south, east, and north. Standard Type C, composed of six-over-six-lights and measuring 2'-7-1/16" x 4'-6" appears only once, providing light to the heater room, north of the furnace entry. The third type, E, consists of four-over-four-lights and appears outside the two water closets, one at the north end of the east wall, and the other at the south end of the west wall. The narrow openings measure 1'-7-3/16" by 4'-6".

All the windows in the building are double-hung sash. The architraves of the openings is of the same simple board design found in the other mobilization building types. Surrounds and sash are both painted a yellow color, now rapidly peeling.

Wire insect screens hang on the outside of all windows except the heater room opening and the northernmost window on the west side of the storehouse section. The screens are of standard issue, held in wooden frames. The second bay of the east wall and the third of the west wall in the storehouse section are covered with security screens, composed of a heavy wire mesh soldered to a metal rod bolted in turn to a wooden frame. These screens are also of standard design and may have hung originally on all the storehouse windows.¹⁸

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8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roofs of both sections in the 801 building are low-pitched gable, the recreation portion pitched about 1-1/2' higher than the storehouse section. The roof covering is red asphalt shingles. According to the real property records of the Directorate of Engineering, the building was re-roofed with the same material in 1964.¹⁹
- b. Cornice, eaves: The boards composing the fascia of the building are each approximately 14' long, 9" wide, and 7/8" thick. The soffit boards, of the same dimensions, are laid at a raking angle, flush with the roof plane.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: There is no basement in either the recreation or storehouse sections of Building 801: under the former is the crawl-space described earlier; the floor of the latter is at grade.
- b. First Floor: There is a split-level first floor. The two doors at the south wall of the company storehouse and administration section lead on the east into the former company office and on the west into the former office of the first sergeant of the company. The two offices are connected with a doorway in between. From the sergeant's room, access can be made to the 25'-0" x 43'-0" company storage room, which occupies the entire width of the building.

A short flight of stairs at the west end of the storehouse leads up into the day room of the recreation section. The east end of the day room occupies the width of the building; the west end narrows between a 6'-0" square water closet on the north side of the building and the heater room for the western portion on the south side. The water closet is entered from the day room; the heater room can be visited only through the exterior doorways. At the center of the west end of the day room, a doorway leads to the former study room, which occupies 25'-0" x 27'-0" at the north end of the recreation section.²⁰

- c. Attic: There are half-story attics over the company offices and the recreation section. Over the storehouse portion, the trusses and rafters are exposed.
2. Stairways: There is a single wooden stairway communicating between the storehouse and the day room. The five steps consist of hardwood treads laid on an open string framework, with no risers. Simple 3-1/2" x 1-3/8" rails and posts flank the treads.

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3. Flooring: In the company storehouse and administration section, a 5" concrete slab reinforced with 4" x 4" wire mesh forms the floor. In the recreation portion, the standard formula for wooden flooring is found: a wooden sub-flooring laid across the joists, construction paper for insulation, and 3-1/2" x 1-3/8", softwood boards. The boards are unfinished in the day room and painted gray in the study room. In the water closet adjacent to the day room, a 3" concrete surface is laid over the sub-flooring.²¹

4. Wall and ceiling finishes:

- a. Storehouse and administration section: In the storehouse proper, the exterior walls and roof structure are exposed and painted a cream color. In the two company offices at the south end, "insulation board," a standard type of fiber board, covers the studs and girts of the exterior walls and the lower 6'-0" of the interior partition between the company office and first sergeant's room. A 1-5/8" wooden batten covers the joint between the upper and lower boards, which are painted cream above the batten and brown below. The studs of the east-west partition are exposed near the ceiling.

The roof structure in the company office section is covered with ceiling panels composed of insulation boards secured by 1-1/2" wooden battens. Knee braces reinforcing the rafters are exposed on the west and east sides of the offices and run through slots cut in the ceiling.

In the watercloset adjacent to the first sergeant's room, all four walls carry standard-sized, tongue and groove boards, which are 7-1/8" wide and laid horizontally to a height of about 6-1/2'. Above the boards are insulation panels. The wall surface of the water closet was termed a "P-3 partition."

The same-sized, tongue and groove boards were used for sheathing in the exterior walls of the storehouse. Another standard size, 5-1/2" x 1-5/8", was used for the studs. The partition between the company offices and storage room is likewise covered on the north side with 7-1/8" tongue and groove boards.

- b. Recreation section: In the two principal rooms of the recreation section, a similar formula for the walls and ceiling is found. Insulation board painted brown covers the lower 4'-0" of the vertical surfaces, while cream-painted fiber board is placed above. The upper panels are secured with wooden battens spaced about 1'-10-1/2" apart. The ceiling panels of the rooms are also painted cream and also held in place with battens nailed to the insulation board at regular intervals. The day room water closet walls and ceiling surface are of the P-3 standard type.²²

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In the heater room near the center of the recreation section, four courses of concrete block form the lower walls. Above the blocks, the studs and rafters are covered with gypsum board.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: In the seven interior doorways of Building 801 hang standard-issue solid wood doors constructed in the typical interior pattern: five, horizontal, recessed panels. All the interior doors and their hardware has been painted brown in the postwar period, possibly during the general painting of 1951.
- b. Windows: The structural members that support the windows of most 800 Series buildings--lintels, sills, and jambs--are exposed in the storehouse walls. In the other rooms, the simple, board architraves seen on the exterior are also found as surrounds in the interior.

6. Hardware: The original rim locks and hinges remain on all interior doors. The spring restraints on the double hung sash windows survive. The initial steel knob on the door between the storehouse and recreation sections has been recently replaced with a brass-plated version.

7. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, ventilation: In the heater room along the west side of the recreation section, there is a standard, Lennox "Torrid Zone" furnace. Originally the coal-fired furnace supplied forced hot air to the rooms in the north section through aluminum ductwork running from the heater room into the centers of the day and study rooms. A fresh-air intake duct runs from the west wall of the heater room into the furnace; exhaust was discharged via a pipe to the chimney in the corner of the room.

The company storehouse and administration section was heated separately by Cannon stoves, which originally stood in the storehouse proper and in the company office. Now removed, the stoves were coal-burning. Their fumes were discharged via pipes to metal chimneys above the roof.

Ventilation in both sections of Building 801 is afforded by means of six metal ventilators located straddling the roof ridges. Hot air rises directly to the ventilators over the storeroom and via screened ventilation panels placed at regular intervals in the ceilings of the offices and recreation rooms. Escape of hot air also occurs through a louvered ventilation panel in the gable of the north wall.

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- b. Lighting: The original socket fixtures installed in the storehouse and company administration section survive, although mostly unused. Recently, fluorescent light fixtures have been hung from the longitudinal tie beam in the storehouse. In the day room, the 1942 metal bases and globe holders are still in place, arranged in two rows of five holders. All of the glass globes have been removed.

In the former study room, glass globes remain on the four light fixtures.

- c. Plumbing and other fixtures: The original cast-iron plumbing fixtures remain in both water closets. Other porcelain fixtures--lavatories, toilets, etc.--also date from 1942.

D. Site:

- 1. General setting and orientation: The front of Building 801, the south end of the company administration section, faces East 12th Avenue, which runs roughly east-west through Block 8. The east and west sides extend to the north 130'-0". To the east, 50'-0", are three barracks that originally provided housing for the company headquartered in Building 801. To the west, 50', is Building 857, a smaller version of the combined company storehouse, administration, and recreation plan. To the northwest of 801 is Building 856, an M-152 mess hall, which probably served the companies headquartered in Buildings 801 and 857. To the west of the storehouse door is a standard reinforced-concrete coal pad, which was used for supplying the furnaces in both company buildings.

Directly across 12th Avenue from 801 are two buildings that originally pertained to the battalion stationed in Block 8: Building 848, the former battalion administration building, and Building 849, the former guard house for the block.²³

- 2. Historic landscape design: The site around Building 801, like those of the other 1,300 buildings erected at Camp McCoy, was designed in 1942 for convenient traffic circulation and adequate drainage. An open drainage ditch dug in 1942 runs east-west between the south wall of 801 and 12th Avenue. To the west of the building, a driveway surfaced with bituminous Macadam and gravel crosses the ditch and proceeds north to Building 856. Branches terminate at the storehouse doors of Buildings 801 and 857.

A graded sidewalk composed of bituminous compound and gravel runs east-west in front of Buildings 857 and 801, with a ditch to the other side. A north-south walk of gravel runs behind the three barracks to the east and intersects with east-west walks running from the two eastern entries to Building 801. The north-south walk crosses the ditch via a causeway and terminates in the gravel shoulder of 12th Avenue.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

- A. Architectural Drawings: The following Standard War Department drawings were devised for use in constructing the SA-2 company storehouse and administration building and the RB-4 company recreation building: 800-661 (SA-2) and 800-460 (RB-4). These drawings are dated June 3 and May 23, 1941, respectively. In addition, the following general standard drawings in the 800 Series were used in the construction of Building 801 and other combined, SA-2/RB-4 structures: 800-100, 800-101,²⁴ 800-151, 800-154, 800-157, 800-182, 800-185, 800-186, 800-187, 800-190, 800-194, 800-196, and 800-199 (see Bibliography for full citation of each drawing). The general plans range in date from May 1941 to April 1942.

In addition, Lt. Col. E. C. Hayden, the Area Engineer who supervised construction of Camp McCoy, directed in April 1942 that a drawing be prepared depicting the combined design to be followed in the SA-2/RB-4 buildings: Area Engineer Plan No. 6150-1-B. In September 1942, Hayden directed that record copies be made of the standard drawings and supplemental plans used to build the buildings at Camp McCoy. Notations of deviations from the original designs and specifications were indicated in red on the record versions, which after World War II were retained in an "As Built" file by the Post Engineer. Notations of changes were also made on some of the Vandyke master copies of the standard drawings and the words "RECORD DRAWING OF WORK AS BUILT" stamped above the legends.

Field notes were made prior to writing the present report, as a check on the information contained in the 1941-42 plans. The principal deviation noticed from the drawings was in the substitution of poured concrete stoops for wooden entry porches, which was also done with all other mobilization buildings erected at Camp McCoy.

High-quality, photographic negatives and prints of the above drawings accompany this report. The original Vandyke master copies and hlueline prints are located in the 800 Series map files in the "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy. The record drawings prepared for the Post Engineer are found in portfolios kept in the "As Built" files of the Directorate of Engineering, Building 2111.

- B. Early Views: No construction photographs of Building 801 could be found in the records of the Directorate of Engineering at Fort McCoy. As already noted, a few such photos of the exterior of the SA-2/RB-4 design were published in area newspapers in 1942.
- C. Bibliography:
1. Primary and unpublished sources:
 - a. Standard War Department Drawings
 - i. Construction Division. Office of the Quartermaster General. "Mobilization Buildings. Recreation Building. Type RB-4, 2

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Room, 25'0" x 70'-0." Plans, Elevations & Sections," Plan No. 800-460, May 23, 1941.

- ii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Single Storehouse & Company Administration. Types SA-1 & SA-2 . . . Plans - Elevations & Sections," Plan No. 800-661, June 3, 1941.
- iii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 25'-0" Wide Building Clear-Span One Story. Architectural Typical Plan, Elevations, & Sections," Plan No. 800-100, May 3, 1941.
- iv. [Standard War Department Plan No. 800-101, "25'-0" Wide Building ClearSpan One Story. Structural." No copy could be found at Fort McCoy]
- v. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Window Details. Types, Schedules, & Details," Plan No. 800-151, May 3, 1941.
- vi. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Door Details. Types, Schedules, & Details," Plan No. 800-154, May 3, 1941.
- vii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Toilet Details," Plan No. 157, 1941
- viii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details. Porch - Breeching & Interior Details," Plan No. 800-182, July 22, 1941.
- ix. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details. Interior & Exterior Details," Plan No. 800-185, May 3, 1941.
- x. War Department. Office of the Chief of Engineers - Construction Division. Washington, D. C. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details. Interior & Exterior Details," Drawing No. 800-186, April 28, 1942.
- xi. _____. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details. Interior & Exterior Details," Drawing No. 800-187, April 29, 1942.

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- xii. Construction Division. Office of the Quartermaster General. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Details. Smoke Pipe & Flue Details," Plan No. 800-190, May 12, 1941.
- xiii. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Plumbing Details," Plan No. 800-194, May 12, 1941.
- xiv. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Heating Details. Warm Air Heating. Smoke Pipe & Vent Hoods," Plan No. 800-196, 1941.
- xv. _____. "Mobilization Building. Standard Electrical Details," Plan No. 800-199, May 12, 1941.

b. Drawings Produced at Camp McCoy

- i. Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wis. "Camp McCoy Project. Camp McCoy, Wis. Typical Layout for RB-4 & SA-2," Plan No. 6150-1-B, Approved April 17, 1942 [blueprint drawing attached to record drawing of Plan 800-661 in "As Built" portfolio Building 2111]
- ii. _____. "Camp McCoy Project. Mobilization Buildings. Chimney Details," Sheet No. 6150-11-B, May 16, 1942 [blueprint print in Drawer 14, map file in "Meatlocker storage room, Building 2145].
- iii. _____. "Camp McCoy Project--General Layout Plan [with boundaries of seven construction areas and names of contractors drawn in], Plan No. 6150-1-L, May 23, 1942 [original blueprint print on north map file, "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145]
- iv. [Area Engineer, Camp McCoy]. "Detail of Heating System as Built. Building Type RB-4," [no plan number], September 7, 1942. [blueprint attached to record drawing of Plan 800-460 in "As Built" portfolio Building 2111]
- v. Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. "Camp McCoy Project. Block Layout Plan Showing Buildings, Roads, Parking Areas, Service Drives, Walks & Coal Pads. Blk. 7 - 8 and 9," Plan No. 6150-4-GL, November 24, 1942 (revised to April 4, 1944) [original linen drawing in Drawer 15, map file, "Meatlocker"]

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- vi. _____. "Camp McCoy Project. RB-4 -SA-2 Comb. Bldg. Revised Floor Plan. Also Porch Details," Plan No. 6150-38-B, January 4, 1943 [linen record drawing in Drawer 14, map file, "Meatlocker"]
 - c. Record Drawing versions of standard plans (in "As Built" portfolios, Building 2111)
 - i. Standard Plan 800-460, labeled RB-4, notations dated September 17, 1942 [in portfolio]
 - ii. Standard Plan 800-661, labeled SA-2, notations dated September 17, 1942 [in portfolio]
 - d. Other original records at Fort McCoy

"Real Property Record. Building and Structures. Building 801," October 2, 1946. In card file, "Meatlocker."
2. Secondary and published sources:
- a. Books and manuscripts:

Fine, Lenore and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. [volume in the series, *United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*]. Washington, D. C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, 1972.

Wasch, Diane and Bush, Perry. "The Historical Context of World War II Mobilization Construction" Unpublished paper. Washington, D. C.: Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, 1988.
 - b. Newspaper articles (chronological listing):

"To Condemn 9600 Acres for McCoy; Petition to Be Filed Monday," *Sparta Herald*, February 9, 1942, p. 1.

"Work Started on McCoy Building," *Monroe County Democrat*, February 19, 1942, p. 1.

"Work at McCoy Scheduled to Start About March 20; Bids to Close March 7th," *Monroe County Democrat*, February 26, 1942, p. 1.

"Closing Date for McCoy Bids Nears," *Sparta Herald*, March 16, 1942, p. 1.

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"More Contracts Being Let at McCoy Cantonment," *Monroe County Democrat*, March 26, 1942, p. 1.

"More Wisconsin Concerns Get Contracts At McCoy," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 2, 1942, p. 1.

"Construction at Camp McCoy Getting Along; The Place Is Seething with Activity," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 16, 1942, p. 1.

"Government Buys Lumber for Army Cantonment," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 23, 1942, p. 1.

"Where Soldiers Will Live at New McCoy," *Sparta Herald*, August 31, 1942, p. 1.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

1. Documentary: Information on the Madsen, Schumacher, Watson, and Associates contracting firm is probably available in St. Paul, Minnesota, research libraries. In addition, more information may be available in the National Archives and other archives in the Washington, D. C. area, regarding George E. Bergstrom and the other designers who produced the 800-Series of Standard Drawings.
2. Oral History: Interviews could be conducted with several people locally who worked on the construction of Camp McCoy. In particular, a Mr. Schroeder of the Schroeder contracting firm of Sparta worked for one of the contractors during 1942. Also, it would be worthwhile to attempt to locate Everett C. Hayden, the Area Engineer who supervised the construction of Camp McCoy or his assistant, David C. Lamoreaux. Both men would probably be in their early eighties, if still living. Both reached the rank of at least Lieutenant Colonel in the Corps of Engineers.²⁵

E. Supplemental Material:

1. Historical Photographs: A photocopy of the newspaper photographs of the exterior of a sample company storehouse, administration, and recreation building is included.
2. Original drawings and plans: Photographic negatives and prints or high contrast blueline prints of all plans listed in the Bibliography are included as supplemental material.

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Fort McCoy Project
September 1988

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The documentation of Fort McCoy was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service, Robert J. Kapsch, chief, during the summer of 1988. The project was sponsored by the United States Army, Environmental Office, Colonel Ronald G. Kelsey, chief, with the assistance of Constance W. Ramirez, Historic Preservation Officer for the U.S. Army. Local sponsorship was provided at Fort McCoy by the base Commander, Colonel Sorensen, and by Al Balliett and Marvin Westenburg of the Environmental Division; John Calvert, Engineering Planning and Services Division; and Robert Wells, Real Property. The project was managed through the HABS/HAER WASO office by John A. Burns, architect, and project leader and Catherine Crawford, HABS historian. The documentation was undertaken at the HABS/HAER field office at Fort McCoy by James Glass, HABS/HAER, and by Keith Landreth, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL), Champaign, Illinois. Large-format photography was done by Martin Stupich.

NOTES:

1. Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, "Mobilization Buildings. Single Storehouse & Company Administration. Types SA-1 & SA-2 . . . Plans - Elevations & Sections," Plan No. 800-661, June 3, 1941; Construction Division, Office of Quartermaster General, "Mobilization Buildings. Recreation Building. Type RB-4, 2 Room, 25'-0" x 70'-0". Plans, Elevations & Section," Plan Number 800-460, May 23, 1941. Vandyke copies of both plans are in the 800-Series map file, "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy. Also, Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data. Camp McCoy, Wisconsin" [typescript copy of original report] (Camp McCoy, January 15, 1946), pp. 10-11; 13 (copy in box marked "Historical Engineering Records," "Meatlocker" storage room); "Construction at Camp McCoy Getting Along," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 16, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; and "Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures--Post Building 801," card in card file drawers, "Meatlocker."

2. See Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States [volume in the series, United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services]* (Washington, D. C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, 1972), pp. 347-51; Diane Wasch and Perry Busch, "The Historical Context of World War II Mobilization Construction." Unpublished paper. (Washington, D. C.: Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, 1988), pp. 42-46. In addition, a January, 1943 record drawing of the combination has survived: Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Camp McCoy Project--RB-4 -SA-2 Comb. Bldg. Revised Floor Plan, Also Porch Details," Plan No. 6150-38-B, January 4, 1943 (linen original drawing in Drawer 14, map files, "Meatlocker").

3. "To Condemn 9600 Acres For McCoy," *Sparta Herald*, February 9, 1942, p. 1, c. 8.

4. Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Camp McCoy Project--General Layout Plan [with boundaries of seven construction areas and names of contractors drawn in], Plan No. 6150-1-L, May 23, 1942 (original blueline print on map file, "Meatlocker"); "Bids on McCoy Work Started February 14," *Sparta Herald*, February 16, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; "Work at McCoy Scheduled to Start About March 20," *Monroe County Democrat*, February 26, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; "Closing Date for McCoy Bids Nears," *Sparta Herald*, March 16, 1942, p. 1, c. 7; "More Contracts Let at McCoy Cantonment," *Monroe County Democrat*, March 26, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; "Construction at Camp McCoy Getting Along," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 16, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; and "Government Buys Lumber for Army Cantonment," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 23, 1942, p. 1, c. 3.

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5. See "Where Soldiers Will Live at New McCoy," *Sparta Herald*, August 31, 1942, p. 1, in the attached supplemental material; "Real Property Record . . . Building 801."
6. The "Real Property Record" card for Building 801 shows that the interior was painted for the first time in 1951 and 1952.
7. Wasch and Busch, pp. 42; 47.
8. Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data," typescript copy of original report, pp. 6-7; handwritten notations on ditto original report, p. 18.
9. "Historical Summary," typescript summary of the history of Camp McCoy prepared by the Public Affairs Office (?), Fort McCoy, n. d., c. 1985, p. 6; Lou Ann Mittelstaedt, "McCoy's History, 1947-Present," *Triad*, 3, No. 11 (May 29, 1986), p. 5.
10. See Post Engineer, "Historical Data," pp. 10, 36; Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Camp McCoy Project--Block Layout Plan Showing Buildings, Roads, Parking Areas, Service Drives, Walks & Coal Pads--Blk. 7 - 8 - 9," Plan 6150-4-GL, November 24, 1942, in Supplemental Material section. The three barracks were Buildings 802, 803, and 804.
11. See Standard War Department Plans 800-460 and 800-661, Supplemental Materials section.
12. Only in a few buildings, such as the company storehouse structures, is the exterior structure visible.
13. "Real Property Record . . . Building 801."
14. Record Drawing version of standard War Department Plan No. 800-661, "Single Storehouse & Company Administration - Types SA-1 & SA-2," dated September 15, 1942, in "As Built" drawing envelope number ?, Building 2111, Fort McCoy; Record Drawing version of Plan No. 800-460, "Recreation Building, Type RB-4 . . .," also dated September 15, 1942, in "As Built" envelope ?
15. See Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, "Mobilization Buildings. 25'-0" Wide Building Clear Span One Story. Architectural Typical Plan," Plan No. 800-100, May 3, 1941 (Vandyke master copy in 800 Series map files, "Meatlocker."
16. Record Drawing versions of standard Plans 800-661 and 800-460.
17. Record drawing version of standard Plan 800-460; Vandyke master copy of Standard War Department Plan 800-196, included in the attached Supplemental Material section.
18. Drawings and dimensions for all three standard types of windows are provided in Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Window Details. Types, Schedules & Details," Plan No. 800-151, May 3, 1941 (Vandyke master copy in 800 Series map files, "Meatlocker."
19. "Real Property Record . . . Building 801."
20. See Record copy versions of standard Plans 800-661 and 460 and Area Engineer Plan No. 6150-1-B.
21. See record drawing versions of standard Plans 800-460 and 661; Vandyke master copy of standard Plan No. 800-100.
22. Record drawing version of standard Plans 800-460 and 800-661.
23. The information on original functions is derived from Area Engineer Plan No. 6150-4-GL, the block layout plan for Blocks 7, 8, and 9. A copy is in the Supplemental Materials section.

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24. No copy of 800-100 could be found in any of the records of the Directorate of Engineering at Fort McCoy.

25. An article providing a biographical sketch of Hayden appeared in the *Real McCoy*, the camp newspaper, in the fall of 1942: "The 'Daddy' of Camp McCoy to New Fields," November ?, 1942, p. 8, c. 1. A similar article about Lamoreaux appeared in a local newspaper, probably the *Real McCoy* after World War II. An undated clipping of the latter, entitled "?" was found in the Public Affairs Office archive, Fort McCoy. Also see James A. Glass, "History of the Planning and Construction of Camp McCoy, 1940 to 1946" (Washington, D. C.: Historic American Buildings Survey, 1988), pp. ?